



THE ROLE OF PARLIAMENT IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEMOCRATIC REFORMS AND TRENDS IN ITS DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

This article considers the role of parliament in the implementation of sustainable democratic reforms and trends of its development, increasing the activity of deputies in the implementation of parliamentary control, the harmfulness of increasing the participation of a deputy of the Legislative Chamber in the legislative process. and further improvement of the activities of a deputy of the Legislative Chamber to ensure the interests of political parties and citizens in the constituency.

Keywords: Action Strategy, constitution, public administration, parliament, parliamentarism, deputy, parliamentary control, parliamentary inquiry, parliamentary inquiry, faction, parliamentary control.

Introduction

According to global parliamentary reports, today in the world 190 out of 193 countries have parliaments, and in each country the parliament develops on the basis of historical and cultural values [1]. Based on the essence of the principle of separation of state power, the parliament is considered as the legislative power in the system of public administration. Representatives of parliamentary schools in the United States, Europe and Asia today recognize the existence of parliament not only as a legislative body, but also as an enforcement function. In fact, parliament is a great achievement of democracy and plays an important role in the realization of public administration based on the formation of the will of the people. Building on 31 years of history, today our national parliament has come a long way in history. Our national parliament, embodying the traditions and values of world parliamentarism, has accumulated a great deal of legislative experience. Many laws have been adopted to increase the role and influence of our Parliament in the life of the state and society [2]. At the present stage of reforms in order to further democratize the activities of Parliament, and moreover the practice of Parliament to justify the trust of our people, to instill in the laws of the people's spirit, to adopt laws that take into account the demands and proposals of our people, has become the main criterion of the Parliament of the new Uzbekistan. The Strategy of Action, which includes five priority directions of Uzbekistan's development taking into account the opinion, demands and proposals of our people, especially the population, is the first step on this path, and the Constitution adopted in 1992, which is the basis of stable democratic reforms, was incorporated following the results of the nationwide referendum held on April 30, 2023. The amendments and additions are a logical continuation of the reforms. These important documents, which came into the world as a product of our people's thinking, opened a new era in the life of the state and society of New Uzbekistan. It is worth noting that, without denying the experience and achievements of our national parliament during the period of independence



until 2016, the majority of laws adopted in the socio-economic and political spheres of the country are dominated by norms of imperative and the interests of the state are put first, but now, as a result of constitutional reforms, the laws of the individual, society and the priority of state interests have been defined. As the head of our state Sh. M. Mirziyoyev noted, "Life can put before us many trials and problems, and we need to be ready for any unforeseen situation". But no matter how hard and difficult it may be, we will never stray from the path of democratic reforms. We are only moving forward. And we are capable of it in every respect. Because today's people are not yesterday's people. Today's Uzbekistan is not yesterday's Uzbekistan" [3]. Of course, if we analyze this opinion of the head of our country, there is no doubt that democratic reforms will find embodiment first of all in the form of parliament. Why parliament is the body that brings the criteria of democratic spirit, humanity and justice into the laws, and besides, it is very difficult to ensure the chosen path of democratic reforms without increasing the role and influence of parliament in the life of the state and society. Only a strong and professional parliament will be responsible and accountable for such reforms. Democratization and modernization of parliamentary activity is not a process of one day or one year. It is constantly being refined and improved in response to the pressing issues and challenges of the time. In the past short period of time, the studies aimed at increasing the position and influence of our national parliament, as well as at introducing new methods and forms in parliamentary activities, cannot be considered significant when compared with those of foreign parliaments. In this case it is conditionally possible to divide specific studies into 2 groups. The first group includes protected scientific research from the period of independence to 2016, including E. Khalilov, O. Muhammadjonov, A. Latifov from legal scholars of our country, Sh. Kudratzhaev, M. Musaeva from political scientists. The second group can be divided into studies from 2016 to this period, to them can be attributed legal scholars Sh. Zulfikarov, I. Bekov and political scientist O. Hasanov [4]. The studies of the first group focus on the formation of a bicameral parliament, its advantages and disadvantages. Recognizing the content and importance of these studies today, one of the urgent tasks remains the creation of studies serving the research of new democratic rules and norms, especially innovative parliament, aimed at increasing the role and influence of our parliament in ensuring sustainable democratic reforms.

The principle of "the people should serve the people, not the state bodies, but the state bodies should serve the people", which has taken place in our daily life as a phenomenon of the new Uzbekistan, has also been reflected in the activities of Parliament today. Because today the main criteria have become such principles as "to come to the neighbors", "to enter people", "to listen to the pain of problems", "to participate in their concerns", "to solve problems on the spot". public servants [5]. As the most important aspects and practical criteria that form the basis of the concept of the new Uzbekistan, new principles have been introduced, such as the prohibition of arbitrary decisions of officials, the prohibition of refusal to apply the law contained in legal documents in order to ensure the reliable protection of citizens' rights. It has been established that citizens may act on the basis of the legality of the decisions and actions of a State body. It should be emphasized that if a state body makes a mistake in making a decision, it is filled with norms that guarantee that the result will not be negative consequences for the citizen. It is noteworthy that the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On



Administrative Procedures" now provides that when 50 or more citizens participate in one appeal, they can appoint a single representative, and in order to avoid delaying administrative work, it is determined that all processes will be carried out during one meeting [6]. That is, simply put, a new institution of "general representative" was introduced in order to consider citizens' appeals and give decisions in a timely manner.

At the same time, the President emphasizes that "the most important thing is for every person and every family living in our country to feel the results of the reforms in their daily lives". The fact that our people feel the reforms in their daily lives with all their souls depends, on the one hand, on the dedication and enthusiasm of deputies working in parliament. Of course, in other words, as a result of the parliamentary principle that if the deputy is awake, the people are also awake, the deputies used to go to meetings three or four times a year, but now the last week of every month has been set. for the deputies to work in the constituency. This is another important step in the full expression of the interests of voters, a sustainable mechanism has been formed to ensure that deputies receive information about the needs, problems and real situation of their constituents. It can be seen that the relationship of MPs with local voters will be strengthened, and this can be seen as a new stage of the mechanism for the full realization of voters' interests and a bridge between the state and the people.

It showed that there are the following issues that need to be addressed by analyzing the role of parliament in realizing sustainable democratic reforms and development trends. In particular:

- efforts to improve the quality of lawmaking should be strengthened. It is important to increase the role of committees when considering draft laws, to change the methods of their work. It is desirable to increase the participation of experts, scientists, industry specialists, representatives of civil society institutions in the processes of drafting and improving draft laws;
- today, it is mainly limited to the consideration of draft laws submitted to the Lower House. Based on the results of field monitoring and analytical activities, study of law enforcement practice, a new stage of work on the initiation of draft laws aimed at amending the current legislation;
- holding public discussions of draft laws, organizing broad discussions with citizens in the process of preparing drafts of important social and economic importance for the second reading, especially in constituencies, in order to find out the attitude of the population standing in the people and go together, taking into account the incoming proposals and opinions of citizens is important;
- communicating the essence of the adopted laws to the general public, as well as their implementation, and serious attention should be paid to the implementation of strict control over its application in practice;
- the practice of drafting and introducing bills by faction members based on the interests of their party's constituents should be strengthened;
- insufficient attention is paid to the issue of continuous monitoring of the implementation of decisions taken as a result of parliamentary oversight activities;
- it is necessary to further strengthen the activities of committees to monitor and analyze the state of implementation of adopted laws on the ground;



- committees are ministries in their areas of activity and it is advisable for them to participate in collegial meetings of the bodies, to be informed in advance about draft laws being developed in them, to establish the practice of reviewing drafts in factions and committees and sending relevant proposals before they are considered. introduced in the lower chamber;

- all forms of parliamentary oversight are not always used equally effectively. That is, there are aspects of the forms of parliamentary control that are not yet sufficiently realized and used;

- the issue of revitalizing the activities of the commissions established in the Legislative Chamber is becoming increasingly important. These commissions are obliged to support the lower house in every possible way, to strengthen its activities and to shape its working methods based on the requirements of today.

In conclusion, it is necessary to further strengthen the activity of the Legislative Chamber and its bodies in accordance with the large-scale reforms being implemented to strengthen the role of the parliament in the system of state power, and to significantly increase the activity of the deputy corps. In other words, the Parliament needs to bring new spirit and content to its work every day.

In this sense, first of all, it is important to establish the activity of the Legislative Chamber in the new constitutional and legal conditions.

In order to become a true initiator of reforms, the deputy corps must systematically improve its activity, using all its strength and potential.

Legislative power, formed as a truly democratic body, representing the interests of citizens, occupying a worthy place in the system of state power, participating in the large-scale reforms carried out in the country, will ensure the well-being of our people, further strengthen the legal basis for the development of our country, using its powers established by the updated Constitution, further strengthen its work.

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